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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

THE RECENT ENGAGEMENT.

The French Attack the Crown Prince and are Driven Back in Confusion.

Exposed Points of Paris Thickly Sown with Torpedoes.

Negotiations for the Transfer of Luxemburg to Prussia.

The French Armies Reported Moving.

The Red Republican Movement at Marseilles Gaining Headway.

Address of the Roman Jews to the King of Italy.

Termination of the French Blockade in the Baltic and North Seas.

The French Elections--Time and Manner of Holding Them.

The Pope's Adherents Not to Vote on the Plebiscitum.

The Terms of German Union Have Been Agreed Upon and About to be Ratified.

No Peace Party Now in Paris.

German Guns Command Many Parts of the City.

Washburne Shakes hands All Around, Reckless of Red Tape.

The Commander of Fort Issy Will Not Surrender on Any Terms.

Reported Successful Sortie from Metz.

The National Guard Can Defend the City, if Bazaine Gets Out.

RUSSIA'S PLANS DECLARED.

Neutrality to be Preserved--The Present Conflict Not Involved.

Turkey to be Attacked Soon and the Treaty of Paris Set Aside.

King William's Party Ambuscaded.

The Carriages Shot Into by Invisible Franca-Tireurs.

The Duke of Nassau and Other Officers Killed.

ENGLAND.

The Duke of Nassau's Death.

The Duke of Nassau was killed on the 26th, while riding with the Duke of Prussia and staff from Rheims to Chalons for the purpose of conferring with the Crown Prince Frederick Charles. In the thickest part of the woods there suddenly rang out a double volley of musketry from an ambuscade of franco-Tireurs. The third carriage, containing the Duke and staff, was riddled with bullets. One aide-de-camp was instantly killed. Another was mortally wounded, and the Duke was also. The fifth carriage containing the King, was struck by several balls. No one hit. The woods were scoured by cavalry without any result. The Duke died on Sunday.

English Mediation--Postponement of Action by the Ministry.

Special to the Times.]

LONDON, October 1.—The result of the Cabinet Council yesterday, according to the London *Times*, is the further postponement of the action of the Ministry in regard to mediation. This delay cannot last long. The tone of the *Times* itself yesterday shows that the Government must yield to public sentiment. Another letter from Bulwer, this morning, to that paper, on the conclusive duties of England in this crisis, declares, as historical facts, that it when the Emperor Nicholas told Sir Hamilton Seymour that he meditated marching his troops to the principalities, England had firmly protested, he would not have taken that step, and that if she had protested against Napoleon the Third undertaking the war he would not have commenced it. Sir Henry, therefore, deprecates the Ministerial policy of waiting for good opportunities, which may never arrive.

The French Attack on the Crown Prince's Army--They are Driven Back in Confusion and with Considerable Loss.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, October 1.—Advices from Versailles, via Rouen, 30th September, contain the following news: Spade work, which has been going on vigorously for the past three or four days in the Crown Prince's army, was suddenly interrupted at six o'clock this morning by a sharp attack of the enemy. The French in force made a sortie from the city in the direction of Forts d'Issy and Montrouge. They attacked the Sixth Corps, occupying the right of the Crown Prince's army, at the same time that another large force assaulted the command of General Duroc. The object of the attack was evidently to interrupt the works of the investing force. The French force drove the Prussians from their positions and occupied them before reinforcements could come up. Immediately after the attack commenced, the Crown Prince and staff hastened from their quarters at Versailles to the field of action. The French troops advanced under cover of a heavy fire from their forts, the advance posts of the Sixth corps meantime falling back to the main line. After nearly three hours' hard fighting during which the Prussian lines were unshaken, the French gave way before a heavy fire of artillery, retreating toward their forts. As soon as the backward movement commenced by the French the Fifth German corps took the offensive, vigorously following the French, cutting off their flight and capturing many prisoners. The French troops behaved better than on former occasions, but they were compelled to retreat in disorder. The Prussian loss is roughly estimated at four or five hundred. Over four hundred prisoners were taken. Every day increases the strength of the Prussian positions.

The Feeling in England Relative to the Action of the Cabinet--Anxious Full of Grave Nobilies--The Exposed Points of Paris Thickly Sown with Torpedoes.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, October 1.—The publication this morning of the result of yesterday's Cabinet meeting has produced a very bad effect on public opinion. The feeling against the Government is extending from the lower and middle to the upper classes. Sir Henry Bulwer follows up his attacks upon them with a third letter this morning, exposing the blunder committed by England through a like spirit in case of war against Prussia and Sompiont. Beaumont is preparing an elaborate exposition of what he calls the policy of inaptitude. The conservative leaders are very active. Earl Carnarvon and Earl Derby have come up to town to confer with Disraeli on the situation.

The marked abstinence of the journals of St. Petersburg from any reference to Germany and Prussia and their peculiarity in denying any hostile intentions toward Turkey, has deepened the outside feeling of anxiety as to the immediate future.

The Belgium forces, which had been partially withdrawn from the frontier to good Namur after the surrender of Sedan, have been ordered forward again. The Count of Flanders have returned to Namur. General society is forming a camp of twenty thousand men at Alleu, in Belgium Luxemburg.

A special from Bologne says Amiens is full of garden Mobile from Picardy. Earth works have been thrown up on the line of Tourns and the place will be held against cavalry attacks and not against any serious forces of Germans. Cavalry are reported to have been seen on Thursday at Montdidier.

A letter from Rouen says: Great dissatisfaction is reported by the German deserters brought into Evereaux to have been caused in the camps before Paris by the news of the proceedings against the German liberals and by the refusal of Bavaria and Wurtemburg to enter the North German Union.

The Landwehr are said to be exasperated at the prospects of a winter campaign, and small pox has broken out among the troops at Versailles and Rambouliet. My letter adds from Tours that a great sensation has been caused in Paris by the experiments performed under the orders of General Trochu by the Board of Chemists with the novel fulminate of nicrate of potash, which produced the most tremendous results and will be employed in the defense of the city. The exposed points are thickly sown with torpedoes charged with this preparation.

Russians Approaching Maintenon--Communication Suddenly Destroyed.

LONDON, October 1.—The Russians are approaching Maintenon in the Department of Eure et Loire. Communication between that place and Chartiers and Epernon was suddenly destroyed.

The civil guard recently doing duty at Marseilles disbanded.

It is thought the Prussians are preparing for a grand attack on Paris at Gerrevilliers. Peasants who fled to Paris on the approach of the Prussians from the east, have asked permission to return to their homes. The Prussian General refused on the ground that his object is to starve out the city.

The town of Tournon is filled with German wounded. The most of them participated in the late unsuccessful attempt to capture Charenton. Lyons is perfectly quiet.

Negotiations for the Transfer of Luxemburg to Prussia--Sharp Fighting Before Paris.

LONDON, October 1.—The bark Pachs, at Hull, from Hamburg, reports having encountered no French blockaders or obstacles.

The Prussians surrounding Paris are said to have received orders to keep outside the range of the French guns.

The French are clamorous to be led on sorties.

The *Telegraph* has reason to know that the reasons for General Ignatieff's departure from Constantinople were personal and not political.

M. Servais, Minister of State and President of Luxemburg, is now at Hague. It is said he is negotiating for the transfer of the Duchy to Prussia.

A Prussian special dispatch reasserts that there was sharp fighting before Paris on the 25th and 26th.

The Points which the Prussians Rely upon Carrying.

The points of the defenses of Paris which the Germans rely upon carrying promptly are the heights of Sceux, which approach the forts within 4,000 paces, the distance between the forts and the city being only 1,500 paces more, and the gaps on the western side north and south of Mont Valerien.

We have now an official contradiction of the statement that Russia is preparing for war. The rumor of the purchase of iron-clads from the United States is denied.

The *Moniteur*, replying to the Prussian reports about the insubordination and shooting of a number of Gardes Mobile, has published the stories of mutinies among the Baden regiments at Versailles, and the shooting of German soldiers.

The reports of the French successes in the neighborhood of Paris are daily contradicted by the Prussian organs. The latest report is the retaking of Versailles by the French, is characterized as a wholesale invention.

The Form of the Italian Plebiscite.

A war correspondent, writing from Rome on the 24th, says: The form of the plebiscite adopted by the Junta leaves the action of the Italian Government, in regard to the Pope, unfettered. All parties are desirous of seeing the head of the church handsomely provided for.

Plan for the French Campaign.

Giraudin has published a plan for the campaign, recommending the establishment of two main training camps, one in the armies of Aversion, destined seriously to harrass the besiegers of Paris and Metz.

The French Armies

Are reported to have commenced moving in the Department, but I am afraid their evolutions are confined to paper.

The Red Republican Movement At Marseilles is gaining headway.

Effect of the Surrender of Strasburg--Napoleon and the French Throne.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, October 1.—Your correspondent writes from Berlin, September 29: The idea is strongly advocated that the surrender of Strasburg is likely to produce a complete change in the war. It is said that Bazaine is now willing to capitulate upon the offer by Prussia to restore the Imperial Government to power. This meets with the support of the Imperialistic soldiers and a majority of the Bourgeoise and peasants. Well informed persons express the conviction that Napoleon or his son, under the regency of the Empress, will be reseated on the throne. Wilhelmshohe is the rendezvous of the the distinguished guests of the Emperor. Hotels in the vicinity are crowded. The Emperor seems in perfect health, and makes daily excursions on foot and in carriage, accompanied by several adjutants, on horseback. I recently had an audience of a polite nature to his Majesty, requesting the favor of an interview. Considering the peculiar and delicate situation of the prisoner I was not surprised at receiving the following negative reply:

"Monsieur—The Emperor received your letter of the 19th, and was much affected by the sentiments of sympathy therein expressed. His Majesty has charged me to convey his thanks, and tell you how deeply he regrets that circumstances do not permit him to receive you. Please accept, etc.

[Signed] DE LOURENCOUR,
L'Officiere de Ordnance.

Number of Prisoners in Germany.

The number of French prisoners in Germany is not short of 170,000. Of this number 110,000 are within the bounds of Prussia, 60,000 in forts and others in open camps. The Cabinet Council has decided that prisoners may be employed by persons not connected with the military department and their wages be prescribed by district authorities, the daily labor of such persons not to exceed ten hours, and the work to be voluntary. The total number of trophies of war and prisoners, inclusive of those taken at Strasburg, is one Marshal, thirty-nine Generals, 3,810 officers, 123,000 men, not including 1,400 wounded at Sedan, 13,400 horses, 157 eagles, 136 small standards, 887 guns, 102 mitrailleurs, 4,000 wagons, and a large quantity of weapons, munitions, equipments, forage and commissary stores.

The Germans Receiving their Siege Guns--The Duke of Nassau Shot.

LONDON, October 2.—The Germans before Paris are probably receiving their siege trains to-day. The heavy guns used at Toul do not form part of it. They have been sent to another destination.

The destruction of the bridges and tunnels on the German lines of communication is nearly complete. The royal headquarters will soon be removed to a point nearer the city walls. The King of Prussia has sent 5,000 thalers to the relief of the inhabitants of Strasburg.

The *Echo Du Nord*, of Lille, reports that the Duke of Nassau and his Secretary, were shot and killed by Franco-Tireurs while passing through the country in carriages.

A Unanimous Result.

LONDON, October 2.—The Pope has ordered his adherents to abstain from voting on the plebiscitum.

The Siege of Soissons.

LONDON, October 2.—The siege of Soissons continues. Sorties of the garrison have been repulsed by the Roudsburg, Waldenburg and Frank fort Landwehr and the Thirteenth Corps. The French have asked a truce for the burial of the dead. The losses of the French have been trifling.

Know Nothings.

The Prussian Embassy here have received no official information of the shooting of the Duke of Nassau.

Spoils of Strasburg.

Bismarck formally denies that any disposition exists on the part of the Monarchies of France a second rate power. The occupation of Strasburg by the Germans was solemnized on September 30th by religious services in the Church of St. Thomas. The Germans took 170 guns, valued at 2,000,000 francs. The property in the bank is estimated at 8,000,000 francs and there is an immense quantity of munitions and clothing.

Heavy Fighting at Metz.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, October 2.—On Wednesday there was heavy fighting at Metz near Columbigars and Lagueenay.

Paris is quiet.

The Terms of German Union Agreed Upon.

Negotiations have been concluded with Bavaria and Wurtemberg. The Legation Councilor Lerchenfeld was summoned to headquarters yesterday to receive instructions in the proper form. The terms are agreed on for the future German Union.

Movements at Metz.

A correspondent of the *Tribune*, before Metz, Saturday evening. October 1st, telegraphs: "Last night large masses of cavalry of the Seventh Corps were thrown northward from Corny and the artillery. The artillery of the First Corps advanced from St. Barbe to Noisseville. They met the enemy's offensive movement well in front. As Bazaine withdrew to-day, the cavalry will partly be used in the south, east and west of Thionville to sweep the villages hitherto unscathed and clear them of provisions, in reprisal for the recent seizures of German supply trains.

Provincial French Oppose Guerilla Warfare.

The general sense of the people in the Northeastern Departments is unfavorable to the guerilla warfare advised by the Tours Government.

Reinforced.

The Mayor of Hayings has liberated the German prisoners brought in by the peasants.

Heavy Fine.

The inhabitants of Pont-a-Mousson have been fined two hundred thousand francs for the attempted assassination in the streets of a lieutenant and corporal.

Salt Wanted.

The greatest need prevails in Metz for salt.

Cholera and Typhus Fever Epidemic.

Cholera is raging among the German troops at Chalons and the malignant typhus at Rheims. The infected districts are surrounded by a sanitary cordon. The suffering garrison comprises only a few thousands.

No French Levy.

No levy *en masse* will take place in the rear of the German armies.

Reprisals.

At Bitsche was made a heavy sortie yesterday afternoon and another this morning, but both were repulsed.

A German Railway.

The railway around Metz from Remilly to Pont-a-Mausson is completed and the trains are slow and unfrequent.

No Peace Party in Paris.

Letters from the *Tribune* correspondent at Paris, September 24th, say the Government is unanimous against peace. The party which was ready to accept the dismantling of Metz and Strasburg, finding that the Prussians refuse those conditions, support the war.

Position of Troops.

The National Guards man the ramparts. The Mobiles are posted at the angles and bastions, and the reserves of the Mobiles and National Guards occupy the center of the town. The reserves are always under arms. Outside the gates, between the forts and the ramparts, the troops and artillery are massed. The forts are well garrisoned.

Infernal Machine.

The inventor of Orsini bombs employs several men in constructing these infernal machines.

Admitting Much.

It is admitted that a great portion of the city can be reached by the enemy's fire without taking forts.

Sticks.

Minister Washburne said yesterday he would probably not leave the city. The diplomatic corps met to arrange for joint action, Mr. Washburne called on the Government to express sympathy, regardless of red tape. He went to the Hotel de Ville instead of to the Foreign Office. He shook hands all round and withdrew.

Siege Scraps.

Paris is divided into three zones, paying respectively one, two and three per cent. insurance against losses by bombardment.

Spies are arrested every hour. The Government endeavors to prevent collision between the moderates and the ultras, but yields to the latter. Five Englishmen attempted yesterday to get out with passports. They were arrested within the French lines and sent back. It was found that the military condition outside was discouraging. The Mobiles were lying about on roads.

Secret Papers.

Some of the papers discovered in the Tuileries are published. Among them is a letter from Jecker to Colsti, in which he says that Morny has promised to get the American Government to withdraw his claims on conditions of receiving thirty per cent. of the profits. A letter signed by Persigny complains than an employe in the *Cabinet Noir* is in want and ought to be given money to prevent his letting out secrets. A letter from the Queen of Holland tells Napoleon that if he does not interfere in Germany his dynasty will suffer.

Napoleon's Private Papers Exposed.

A note of the Emperor, without date, says: "If France boldly places itself on the terrace of the nationalities, it is necessary to prove the Belgian nationality does not exist and that the Cabinet of Berlin has no right to enter into negotiation. It would be well into negotiate a secret act which would satisfy both parties. This act would prove the double advantage of compromising Prussia and of forming a real pledge of the sincerity of the Emperor." The note goes on to say it is necessary to dissipate the apprehensions of Prussia. "An act is wanted," it continues, "and one which would consist of a regulation of the ulterior fate of Belgium in concert with Russia, which would prove at Berlin that the Emperor desires an extension of territory. Since the Italian campaign, which have taken place in Germany, it is at least a relative certainty that the Prussian government would not object to an aggrandizement resulting from conquest."

The diplomatic corps has resolved to make an attempt to communicate with Count Bismarck, to ask for twenty-four hours' notice before the bombardment commences, and to obtain permission to leave the city. House near Minister Washburne's residence, although flying the American flag, was gutted to-day, because unoccupied.

Russian Policy Announced--Turkey to be Attacked.

The *Tribune's* correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs, September 26, that, to quiet rumors, the Government announces semi-officially that the policy of Russia is that of neutrality and that a Turkish war would have no connection with the present conflict.

The Minister to the Porte Recalled.

Signatieff, the Russian Minister to Constantinople, has arrived here. There is a constant movement of troops, regiments and cannons are daily passing through the city. The newspapers are unanimous in urging the settlement of the Eastern question and the abrogation of the treaty of Paris. Diplomatists say that Gortschakoff is resolved to speedily upset it. This solution has probably been peaceably arrived at between Gortschakoff and Bismarck.

Rumored Personal.

The *Tribune* correspondent telegraphs on Sunday from Tours: It is reported that Fourchu resigns and Count Arnim succeeds him.

The French Victory Denied by its Author.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, October 2.—Your special correspondent at Ostend, telegraphs that the report of a victory at Versailles, on Tuesday the 27th, purporting to be signed by Gambetta, is entirely discredited.

Another Prussian Victory.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, October 2.—We have news that the national guards of the army of Rosen had made a successful sortie from Metz, driving the Bonnierres, about forty miles from Paris, in the forest of Rosny. The national guard behaved very gallantly. For two hours it had the advantage, driving the Germans back through Montfermeil, but the main body, at last, rallied and by flanking movements, compelled the national guard to retire in disorder. The Prussian loss is roughly estimated at four or five hundred. Over four hundred prisoners were taken. Every day increases the strength of the Prussian positions.

Engagement Between French Sharpshooters and Prussian Scouts.

ROUEN, September 30, via TOURS, October 1.—An engagement occurred here yesterday, between a body of French sharpshooters and some Prussian scouts. The latter were driven off.

Beauvais has been occupied by the Prussians.

Balloon Communication.

EVREUX, September 30, via TOURS, October 1.—Still another balloon from Paris passed over this place to-day.

The Private Correspondence Seized at the Tuileries--Arrests by the Provisional Government.

TOURS, October 2.—The second lot of private correspondence seized at the Tuileries was published to-day. Among the Imperial documents are dispatches to the Empress, showing that the Emperor had an intention to return to Paris after the second defeat of the French army. The papers also contain revelations of the journey of Rouher to the camp. The Provisional Government has issued orders for the arrest of Grandperret and Conneau.

The Defense of Havre.

HAVRE, October 1.—A French frigate, the Imperatrice, has arrived, and will be stationed here permanently for the defense of the harbor and city. The Protectrice is cruising in the channel in the neighborhood.

The French Elections--Time and Manner of Holding Them.

TOURS, October 1.—The official journal of the Republic publishes a decree fixing the time for the election of the Constituent Assembly and prescribing the manner in which the election shall be held. The total number of Representatives will be seven hundred and fifty. These are to be elected by France alone. No provision has thus far been made for Algeria or other colonies. Departmentalities are to be apportioned on the basis of population. All Frenchmen who have arrived at the age of twenty-one and who have been residents for six months in any commune, and whose names may be inscribed on the list of electors, will be entitled to vote. Prefects and Secretaries General in office may be re-elected. Electors will vote at the chief town of the canton, Prefects of departments may, however, under certain circumstances which are given at length in the original document, divide the cantons into two or more election districts. Voting is to begin at seven in the morning, October 16th, and end at seven in the evening. Ballots are to be counted the same evening by a committee of at least six persons, who are to be named hereafter.

Engagement Near St. Germain--The Prussians Occupy Mantes.

TOURS, October 2, Morning.—An engagement is now going on near St. Germain, on the road to Beauvais. It was reported at Evreaux yesterday that 40,000 Prussians have occupied Mantes. The besiegers have hitherto kept themselves carefully beyond the range of guns on the walls of the capital and the defenders are impatient at their inactivity.

The commander of Fort D'Issy declares he will not surrender on any terms. The National Guard now in active service at Paris, numbers 375,000 men. The immense force rapidly consumes the supplies of food on hand.

In the fight on the 23d, 5,000 Prussians were engaged.

A dispatch from Toul says that for three days cannonading has been heard in the direction of Pont-a-Mousson.

Reported Successful Sortie from Metz.

It was reported that General Bourbaka had made a successful sortie from Metz. The Prussian loss in killed was very heavy. It is understood the National Guard of Metz will undertake to defend the place if Bazaine succeeds in cutting his way out.

Secret Papers.

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Proclamation by the French Government.

TOURS, October 2.—The Government has issued a proclamation to-day, in which, referring to the change in the Ministry, it declares the Constituent Assembly, they explain that the earlier date, October 16, was decided upon with a view of facilitating negotiations for an armistice. The Government trusts that the courage of the defenders of Paris, aided by events outside, may bring deliverance before that time; but should the situation remain unchanged, the Assembly will inspire the army of nations with fresh energy. Should the Government here is informed, through dispatches from the Prefects of the departments and other officials, that the circulars of Jules Favre produce as good effect in France as abroad.

Honors to Gen. Ulrich.

TOURS, October 2.—General Ulrich arrived here last night and was met at the train by the Ministers and an immense crowd of people, and escorted to the Arch-Episcopal Palace, where he is installed as a public guest. He was repeatedly cheered by the people, and on reaching the Palace made a brief speech returning thanks to the Ministers and people for the warmth of the reception. This was received with loud and prolonged vivas. Minister Crémieux replied to the General with acquent words of praise for his courageous defense of Strasburg. General Ulrich will receive a grand ovation to-morrow.

PRUSSIA.

Dispatch from King William--The Recent Engagement.

BERLIN, October 1.—King William has forwarded the following dispatch to Queen Augusta, from his headquarters at Ferrieres, under date of yesterday: "Early this morning French troops of the line made a sortie against the troops of the Sixth Prussian Corps, while the Prussian Fifth Corps was attacked by three battalions. At the same time a brigade made a demonstration against the Eleventh Corps, at the end of two hours the French took shelter under the guns of the forts. The Crown Prince commanded the Prussians.

Termination of the French Blockade in the Baltic and North Seas.

General Falkenstein, in announcing the termination of the French blockade in the Baltic and North Seas, says that all haste will be made to restore the lights, buoys and other facilities for foreign trade.

Royal Decree.

BERLIN, October 2.—A royal decree has been issued ordering those districts of France occupied by the armies of Germany, and not included in the jurisdiction of the Governor of Alsace and Lorraine, to submit to the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin as Governor.

Another German Army--1,072 Guns Captured Thus Far.

Special to the Herald.]

BERLIN, October 2, 2 P. M.—Eighty thousand Landwehr reserves from the north Baltic sea coast are being pushed through here for the front, for operations against Belfort and Lyons.

Five hundred of the officers captured at Strasburg were paroled and permitted to go to their homes. The remainder will defend themselves.

Engagement Between French Sharpshooters and Prussian Scouts.

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[Continued on Fourth Page.]

ITALY.

Address of the Roman Jews to the King--The Plebiscitum.

FLORENCE, October 1.—The Italian papers today publish the address of the Roman Jews to the King, extolling the fall of Rome from the Papal rule. It is intimated that the plebiscitum may be postponed.

Affairs at Rome--The Pope Declines to Leave Rome.

ROME, October 2.—The Marquis of Banneville, late French Minister at the Papal court, left Rome on his return to France.

The Pope declines to quit Rome and will for the present remain at the castle of St. Angelo with an Italian guard. His health is excellent. Gen. Mosi commands the national forces in Rome, and the civil affairs are administered by a commission of eighteen members, over which Roscoe Gastesi presides. Political exiles are pouring into the city from all quarters. The inhabitants of the Leonine City will participate in the plebiscitum. It is certain that Baron Arnim, the Prussian ambassador will not be recalled.

BELGIUM.

Important from Strasburg.

Special to the World.]

OSTEND, October 2.—Many French troops at Strasburg in the siege, when the white flag was hoisted, refused to surrender their arms and threw them into the moat. The people, mainly ah a Psalien, silent Zatitude. The ten thousand German troops that have been left as garrison are busily engaged in repairing the citadel and public works. Immediately on the 30th they were dispatched to the army before Paris. Books, missals and manuscripts of the public library are reported preserved in the cellar of a house near the new Temple.

Belgian News.

A special from Florence telegraphs that the plebiscite will be taken in the provinces on Sunday next. In Rome, to-day, the voting is going on, save in Trastevere and Borgo, where no vote will be taken. The Italians are busy preparing Quidmas, for the reception of the King.

RUSSIA.

The Czar's Intentions are Pacific.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 2.—The budget of Russia's Government for 1871, shows no deficit and this is pointed to as evidence that the intentions of the Czar are pacific.

Aid for the French.

NEW YORK, October 1.—The steamer Ville de Paris, for Havre, which was to have sailed today for Europe, is detained until Monday to carry out military stores. She will take some 30 recruits for the army, including the French General Le Fevre.

Address of Missouri Germans to the German People.

LONDON, October 2.—A large meeting of Germans last night, the following address was adopted; which was telegraphed to Count Bismarck to-day:

"To the German People:

"Brethren: The struggle which French audacity has forced upon you is almost closed. Marching with your field leaders under the banner of unity and Fatherland, with a bravery unequalled, and a discipline which may be attained by a slight civilization, you entered France and your just cause was victorious. We ask that you will make the fortresses which have heretofore menaced you, the guards of your borders; that you will retain Alsace and Lorraine, of which you were robbed, and demand the expenses of the war. A quarrelsome neighbor has to thank you for rendering them one of its parts. Let the German unity and a full and free representation of the people in Parliament be the reward of your bravery."

Workingmen on the War.

NEW YORK, October 2.—At a large meeting of the branch of the French International Association to-day, a communication was read from

THE LAST DELUGE.

THE EQUINOCTIAL HAS COME.

Scores of Rivers Above Their Banks--Whole Cities Submerged--Entire States Under Water--The Losses Estimated by Millions--A Schooner Anchored in the Center of the City of Richmond--Score of Lives Lost--A Young Lady of Family Clings to a Tree Forty-eight Hours and was Washed Away and Drowned, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 1, 1870.

A most destructive flood is raging throughout the whole upper valley of the Potomac. Half of the Chain Bridge, five miles above Georgetown, was carried off this morning and has lodged against the center of Long Bridge, where it has helped to gather and pile up an immense heap of drift, and it seems almost certain that it will result in the falling off a considerable portion of Long Bridge and the railroad bridge just below it. It was feared that the spans of the Chain Bridge, which floated down, would carry away the Aqueduct bridge at Georgetown, but at the time they passed the water way was just sufficient to prevent damage.

To-night, however, the water at Georgetown reaches to the base of the arches and the wharves. Nearly all the business houses and yards are submerged. As the flood reached tide-water at this place it was partially thrown back, which caused a strong current to set through the canal. The consequence has been that over half of Washington between Pennsylvania avenue and the canal and a wide strip along the canal on the Island, and of any means of using dispatches had been opened he would surely have telegraphed to the department.

Assistant Attorney General.

Clement H. Hill, late City Solicitor of Boston, has arrived here to take the position of Assistant Attorney General, lately vacated by Mr. Field. He will not enter upon his duties until the return of Mr. Akerman.

The Spanish Minister

Will return to Washington to-morrow and the Prussian Minister on Wednesday.

President Grant

Reached this city this morning. It is understood he will now remain through the fall.

Cabinet Meetings.

Regular Cabinet meetings will be resumed on Tuesday, when it is expected all the members except Mr. Akerman will be present.

Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The first arrest by the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in this District, was made yesterday. The accused person, a negro, at the last session of Congress, and was given more authority than any similar organization in the country, and many of the best men in the city are connected with it.

WASHINGTON, October 2, 1870.

TREASURY MATTERS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer of New York to sell a million in gold each Wednesday, and purchase to-day's offerings of bonds, thursday's offerings present month; also, to anticipate the payment of the 5 per cent. bonds due January 1, 1874, upon an adjustment of the interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. These bonds were issued under the act of June 22, 1860, and amount to $7,022,000.

LATHROP VS. THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia yesterday Judge McArthur, on motion of Lathrop vs. the Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, delivered an opinion sustaining the plea to the jurisdiction of the court.

NEW BANKS.

During the week certificates were issued authorizing the following National Banks to commence business: The Fulton Bank of Columbus, Tennessee, $100,000 capital; National Bank of Kenosha, Wisconsin, $50,000 capital; Salem National Bank, Illinois, $50,000 capital.

SEPTEMBER PAYMENTS.

The following are the amounts or payments from the Treasury of the United States in September: Civil and miscellaneous, $4,578,318 94; war, $4,594,548 08; navy, $1,515,967 07; Indian and pensions, $6,343,980 11. Total, $17,033,340 12.

ARMY OFFICERS RELIEVED.

The following First Lieutenants in the army, unassigned, are relieved from duty as Indian Agents, and placed on waiting orders: E. W. Mitchell, George Atchison and J. M. Kelly.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

The Chinese Preparing for War--They Decline the French Ultimatum--Yellow Fever Increasing on the Mediterranean--Projected Revolution in Spain Discovered and Prevented--Death of Lord Mayo, &c., &c.

The Chinese Preparing for War.

LONDON, October 1.—A dispatch from Bombay, dated the 26th ult., has the following Tientsin advice: That the Chinese Government have refused the ultimatum of the French and are preparing for war. The French are awaiting orders from their own government before proceeding to extremities.

Yellow Fever Increasing on the Mediterranean Coast.

MADRID, October 1.—Cases and ravages of vomito are increasing on the Mediterranean coast. At Barcelona on Friday there were fifty-five new cases and a corresponding number of deaths.

Another Revolution in Spain Projected.

It is said that the Duke Montpensier had recently projected a revolution, which has been quietly matured and prepared. The partisans of the second son in the city of Barcelona, in the early part of the present week, were ordered to be in readiness to march on Madrid at a moment's notice, and were told that the revolution was fixed for the second anniversary of the expulsion of Queen Isabella.

Exodus of the Inhabitants of Barcelona in Consequence of Yellow Fever.

MADRID, September 29, *via* LONDON.—The Peninsular is in the greatest state of alarm at the continued spread of the yellow fever. The exodus of terror-stricken inhabitants of Barcelona are flying from the place. Upwards of 100,000 persons have already left. The exodus of the people has alarmed other provinces and moved the Government to adopt strict sanitary measures. The breeding fowls, rabbits and other domestic animals are prohibited in the city; washerwomen are prohibited to take clothes from Barcelona to the suburbs; all vessels are inspected and fumigated. The fever is remarkably fatal in its attacks. It is confined to Barcelona and the Mediterranean coast.

Death of Lord Mayo.

LONDON, October 1.—A dispatch from Bombay mentions the death of Lord Mayo, Viceroy of India.

Queen Augusta's Birthday.

LONDON, October 2.—The *Tribune's* correspondent telegraphs from Berlin, September 30th: It was the Queen's birthday and a grand reception at the palace. The Majesty, six hundred singers and musicians, with an immense crowd, attended, and there was great cheering.

Emancipation in Spain.

MADRID, October 2.—The Spanish Government has been officially advised of the promulgation of the emancipation law in the Island of Cuba.

Marine News.

BREST, October 1.—The steamship Lafayette, from New York, arrived this morning.

GLASGOW, October 1.—The steamship Dorian, from New York, arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, October 2.—The steamer Minnesota, from New York, arrived this morning.

The Markets.

LONDON, October 1.—Consols 92¾. American securities: 5-20s of '62, 89¾; do '65, 88½; do '67, 88¾; 10-40s, 86¾. Stocks: Erie, 18; Illinois, 113; Great Western 26.

LIVERPOOL, October 1.—Cotton quiet: sales 10,000 bales; uplands at 8¾d; Orleans, 8¾d.

Red Western wheat 8s 3d@8s 4d; winter 9s 6d @9s 7d.

Flour 22s. Corn 28s2s. Cheese 63s. Provisions unchanged.

Petroleum 28s 6d@28s.

ANTWERP, October 1.—Petroleum closed quiet at 52½.

FRANKFORT, October 2.—U. S. bonds closed yesterday at 94⅝.

MANSF

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
Major WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
ERNESTUS McJUNKIN, Butler county.
STATE SENATE,
ALEXANDER GOEHRING, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
SIMON DRUM, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

It has come to our knowledge that packages of the COMMERCIAL are withheld by Postmasters in different parts of the county, under instructions, it is believed, from the Ring Managers, at any rate in violation of law. All such cases will be looked into and reported to Postmaster General CRESSWELL.

To-morrow morning, October 4th, the National Commercial Convention assembles at Cincinnati, and one of the questions that will undoubtedly be brought before it is the obstruction of the navigation of the western rivers by bridges of too short spans. The coal and steamboat interests of Pittsburgh are deeply concerned in this matter and should not suffer it to be neglected, or to have a wrong decision given upon it by a Convention of the prominence and character of the one about to assemble. If nothing is to be done in behalf of Pittsburgh in the appointment of delegates by the Mayor or any associated body of our citizens, they can still gain representation in the Convention under the clause entitling every incorporated company representing $50,000 paid-up capital to a representative. In this way, if in no other, our coal mines and steamboat interests can urge their own cause.

THE Address published in the "organ" as by the colored voters of Allegheny, was not the document prepared by the Committee having the subject in charge, and is repudiated by at least a portion of those whose names are signed to it. In the address as originally prepared, as we are assured, the Reform Movement was recognized, the necessity of Reform set forth, and, by implication, at least, some of the candidates recommended. All this was stricken out, partly by a Committee of Managers, and partly at the office of the "organ," so that the import of the Document is quite a different affair from the document signed by Professor NEALE. As a matter of course, many of the colored people are indignant at this trick, and will assert their manhood by voting according to their own judgment and consciences.

THE charge against General NEGLEY, that he was last week engaged visiting the "doggeries" of the Seventeenth and adjacent wards, soliciting votes, making promises to the keepers and frequenters of these places, is not denied, although it has been several times repeated. The fact seems to be that NEGLEY did this openly, shamelessly. A perfectly reliable citizen, in a note addressed to us concerning the General's "grand rounds" on Wednesday, says: *"I saw him visit every doggery (six) within sight of my place. I saw him go into no other place."* Similar visits of the General to different neighborhoods have been reported to us. He seems to divide his time in making these visits and promising whatever he conceives will gain votes in these quarters, and pursuing business and professional men, beseeching them to stand by him. To known Temperance Men he is equally liberal with his pledges,—in fact he is all things to all men—and all the time the desperate shame was so really his.

MR. FELIX C. NEGLEY has caused legal proceedings to be commenced against the COMMERCIAL, alleging that he has been injured in his good name and fame by something we have said touching the nature of the transaction whereby General NEGLEY's indorsement of him (FELIX.) was transferred to Mr. RUSSELL ERRETT, on which the appointment of Assessor was obtained. It is presumed that these proceedings have been instituted to elicit the truth, not cover it up, and that FELIX, the General, Mr. ERRETT and others will on the stand disclose it freely and do there what we have invited them to do in the papers—disclose all they know about the transaction. They have told pretty freely what was *not* said and done to procure that appointment, probably they are prepared now to tell what *was* done, or by refusing admit the truth of the worst of the inferences drawn. Ever since the appointment was procured it has been the subject of scandal, to clear up which it is presumed the proceedings are intended.

IT is conceded on all hands that the Reform party in the last ten days has made great progress, and is rapidly gaining ground. The success of a portion of the ticket is conceded on all hands, and few will deny that the success of the whole of it is highly probable. We say with entire confidence that *the work of the present week will destroy the last doubt in the mind most disposed to doubt.* Public sentiment, like a great tidal wave, has set in for the movement. In the Twenty-second Congressional District the last chance for NEGLEY has disappeared, and the contest is squarely between FREW and HOWARD. Thousands who could not before see this see it now. The efforts of the Managers are now directed to the task of inducing NEGLEY to withdraw from the canvass. It matters not much whether he does or not. The question chiefly concerns himself. While it is true that by remaining in the field he contributes to the chance of HOWARD, FREW's election can be secured by the increased exertions which his supporters will be induced to put forth. The only question is, how many will adhere to NEGLEY's fortunes, now that his case is hopeless?

"ORGAN" Logic.

The "organ," in view of our opinions as to HOWARD, which it has been so anxious to have, and seems to concede to be quite up to the orthodox mark, observes:

"Now this much settled, we ask the supporters of the third party ticket if they propose to elect HOWARD by voting for FREW?" "We have warned them," it adds, "repeatedly that the strength of the party is with the *Republican* ticket," and asked them to look around and judge for themselves.

Undoubtedly the strength of the party *is* with the *Republican* ticket, and therefore we retort the question by asking the supporters of the *Managers'* ticket whether they propose to elect HOWARD by voting for NEGLEY?

"We have requested them," it adds, "to set aside the *silly bombast* of the COMMERCIAL over the success of the third ticket," and we reply by only asking them to read both papers for themselves, and then determine on which side are the *facts*, and where the bombast really lies.

To show where the *bombast* are we need only refer to the following remarks in another article:

"We venture to predict that there is not one of them from BURGHAM down to the smallest scribbler for his columns who will not vote direct for HOWARD, as the only way to secure NEGLEY's defeat." Again, they have no intention of voting for FREW." "The COMMERCIAL is the conjurer of the *Post*."

What empty trash is all this? Suppose we just retorted it by uttering the same predictions and the same charges in regard to the conspirators. But what do they amount to? Does anybody believe that they really think what they say? Is this the way to convince a rational public? What is it but feeding your readers on *turf*. If you would acquire the right to talk about "silly bombast," take off your slit of motley, and your cape and bells, and try for once to elevate yourself to the level of a decent argument.

THE COMMITTEE IN LABOR.

The General, our disinherited patriarch, according to his own account, writes very graciously and condescendingly to his committee to inform them how much the Republican party has done for the, nation and how important, therefore, it is that all the items of the account should be set down to his particular credit, and the committee now respond by another appeal to the people.

They begin by saying that although the so-called Reformers ask a change in the mode of nominating, they are only *nominally* in favor of the Crawford county system, while their own convention, not having had the time to attend to so trifling a matter, they are now themselves engaged in *collating* the returns; and that if it should turn out that the people have adopted it, "as they have good reason to believe they have," they will be *"made acquainted with the fact."*

Whether the Reformers are *nominally* or *really* in favor of such a change is best shown by their *rejected* offer to submit both tickets to the people. It gives the lie conclusively to the assertion that they are not in earnest.

But mark the engagement that, if the people have adopted it as they think they have, *"they will be made acquainted with the fact"*—and that is all!

What infinite condescension on the part of these gentry! They are willing at last to take you into their *secret counsels* and let you know what your vote actually was in a certain contingency, without promising anything more!

The Convention lacked time to arrange the returns, but they are now busy in *collating* them!

Well, it was a huge job; heads have been in labor now for a whole month, and the nation waits and hopes that they will be safely delivered. But where was NEGLEY's arithmetician who catalogued the ships? Where is the school master? Has nobody a copy of "COCKER" to help these poor gentlemen out of their great trouble? Will they ever be able to calculate an eclipse?

Their next remark has reference to the curtailment of fees, and here they proudly point to their *platforms* as the evidence that they have *acted*, while we have only *talked*, and that good Reformers have *confessed* that the question is one only of *men* and not of *principles*.

Well, we thought a platform was only *talk* at best, and have more than once referred to the fact that their Convention *talked* a resolution to *endorse it*. The only evidence of *action* the people have, is in the actual *doings* of their representatives—in county officers, in *special* legislation for the increase of salaries, of which the acts of the very last session will show at least half a dozen more—and the next—who knows?

But it is admitted they say, to be a quarrel about *men* and not about *principles*. Be it so, if they think that this will help them. We object that the *men* are knaves who are engaged in running the party and the county, under the *cover* of an honest *principle*, and that we want sound *principles* represented by sound *men* who shall be the choice of the *people*, and not of the *Managers*, "and neither *knaves* nor fools."

They ask, in the next place, whether men who love their principles will permit them to be defeated in a vain and silly quarrel about *men?*

To this we answer as before, that having once admitted the *principles* to be the same, it is not easy to see how the principle is to be defeated in the endeavor to find the proper *men* to represent it.

Their next statement is that the expenses of the county are not enlarged notwithstanding an increase of 40 per cent. in population since 1860, because the *rate* is still the same as heretofore, barring the extra levies for specific purposes.

The record shows that since 1864 or '65, when the population could not have been more than twenty per cent. less than it is now, the *ordinary* expenses of the county have been nearly *doubled*, while the valuation has been increased from 28 to 41 millions—or nearly 50 per cent; so that, in point of fact, *as every taxpayer knows*, our burdens, as stated by themselves, are equivalent to nearly *fifteen* mills, or fifty per cent. more, upon the *very same property*, which is certainly not worth one dollar more than it was in 1865. The tax payers of the county will surely want no more than this to show how utterly false and dishonest is the statement made by these expert arithmeticians to show them that we want no reform *in fact*, although they profess to *promise* it, and that they ought of course to vote the Managers' ticket. We really thought that the Executive Committee was too shrewd to put in its foot in this way! Is there nobody to take charge of them? *Quis custodiet custodes?* Who shall keep the keepers, lest they thus wander themselves? Must we go to the *Courts* for another committee for the innocents?

The next points of this excusatory and apologetic performance have reference to the large expenses incurred in the erection of the new Work House, and the improvements about the Court House and County Jail.

We do not object to the necessity of some institution like the former, provided its cost and location are such as to answer the purposes intended. While the expenditure has certainly been a very large one, we have yet to learn, however, that the object of keeping delinquents employed and *safely kept* has been accomplished by this structure. When the county is done spending money upon it, we shall be better able to determine how far it exhibits proper judgment, or has escaped from the usual fate of public contracts here by showing in its cost and workmanship something different from the character of a *job*. With the Ring Master, HUGH FLEMING, as one of the Committee, we should not be inclined to look upon it as a clear *prima facie* case of the best management.

The Committee is very green, however, if it expects to be able to make any such defense in regard to improvements about the Court House—generally covered, perhaps, when large through the indorsements of Grand Juries, but always intended to help some hungry contractor to a good *job*—where the highest price is sure to be paid for the poorest work. When has there been a year that something has not been wanted for that yawning gulf of profligacy and extravagance—itself apparently but a job in the first instance which has swallowed up so much of the people's money? What real occasion was there for the additions to the Court House, or the entire demolition of the old jail? How much has not the actual cost already exceeded the largest estimates? And what have we got for it? A magnificent Court Room which might have been easily dispensed with, and a new Jail, whose history *begins* with the escape of prisoners *through its very roof*. What are we to have next? We have heard it said that the next job was to be the demolition of the Court House itself. It seems very clear, however, that there is something in process of incubation that is to follow the improvement job for which the people have been paying two additional mills of tax, without satisfying as much as two-thirds of it.

The next point is the extra assessment of two mills on *real* estate to make good the failure of the Assessors to return *personal* property, as they should have done; and this they say the Commissioners resisted as long as they could.

And yet these same Assessors for whose default the owners of *farms and lots and houses* have been compelled to pay some $80,000 or $90,000 which they did not owe, are favored by our legislators, with a large increase of salary, and their compensation quadrupled within a single year by the allowance of the Commissioners, and neither the Committee nor its organ has a word to say about it, except in the way of excuse. Shame, we say, on such men, *platform* reformers!

The next and last points are *first*, that we have two Congressmen to elect, and the only hope of preventing the success of Free Trade men is by voting for NEGLEY and MCJUNKIN; and *second*, that the Legislature now to be chosen will be charged with the double task of apportioning the State for Congressmen and members of the General Assembly.

Happily there is no trouble as to the Twenty-third District, as there would have been if the Ring could have succeeded in nominating that pretender GRAHAM. Their assertion as to NEGLEY is no more than a repetition of the parrot song of the "organ," and is just worth as much as that other assertion that the next Legislature will be charged with the Congressional apportionment. We have corrected this on two previous occasions, but it is obvious that the committee which thus undertakes to instruct the people either does not read itself or knows no better literature than the "organ," and is no more apt at politics than it is at arithmetic. We turn them over along with NEGLEY to the schoolmaster, and when they are ready to recourse their parts again, shall be glad to hear from them.

THE WHOLE REFORM TICKET.

We sometimes hear of persons who declare their intention to vote a *part* of the Reform Ticket, believing that the movement is good and its success necessary. While we are for the largest liberty on the part of our citizens in the exercise of the right of suffrage, we beg leave to say that there is a degree of inconsistency in going for only a part of the Reform Ticket. The movement represents a great principle. It is a bold stroke for Reforms which, if they are good in part must be good as a whole. In no way can these Reforms be worked out except by electing the whole ticket. The battle cannot, with any consistency, be a half-fought one—a fall victory here, a partial one there, and a failure elsewhere, when there exists the ability to make it a perfect triumph at all points. It is certainly worthy of considering whether there can be any middle ground or half-way work in this business, and whether those who desire to see the power of the Rings and Cliques destroyed can do any thing else than go the entire Reform Ticket. The work to be of service must be thorough. The offices must be changed to other hands. The Court House Ring must be driven out. To break up special legislation, Members and Senators must be chosen who are uniformly opposed to it. The destinction is so radical and marked that all who desire Reform must be wholly on the Reform side, voting for the Reform Ticket entire.

SOUND INSTRUCTION TO VOTERS.

The Tyranny of Caucus Must be Thrown Off.

The "organ," says the New York *Tribune*, is a "good old Republican paper." We think so, too, and regard its advice to the Republicans of Allegheny in the present juncture as eminently judicious. It deserves to be posted up everywhere. Here it is:

(From the N. Y. Tribune, Wednesday, September 28.)

We ask no one to support an incapable or unworthy candidate for office because he is placed on the ticket by the party to which we belong. On the contrary, we urge every voter to strike from his ballot any name which he knows to be that of a dishonest or unfit man. NO MATTER IN WHAT CONVENTION THEY WERE, OR WHO THEIR CONSTITUENTS, Caucus-leaders and wire-workers must be taught that such nominations will not pass we, and that is the way to teach them. Do not ask us to partizanship and denounce—for the benefit of the Democracy—the folly of a Republican nomination by striking at the good ones—but do you make due inquiry, and scratch off every bad man's name from the ballot which you vote. The immediate consequence may be disagreeable, but the ultimate effect will be most salutary and beneficent. Understand, then, once for all, that we do not wish you to vote for a thief or a foul because of his politics. If any Republican nominee is unworthy, you cannot better serve the Republican cause than by refusing to vote for him, and thus compelling better nominations thereafter.

If there are those who, disgusted with a bad name on the ticket of their party, refuse to vote at all; and that is every way wrong and mischievous. It does nothing toward securing better nominations in future, since the good men who support the ticket in the end cannot be defeated in the endeavor to find the proper *men* to represent it.

Their next statement is that the expenses of the county are not enlarged notwithstanding an increase of 40 per cent. in population since 1860, because the *rate* is still the same as heretofore, barring the extra levies for specific purposes.

The record shows that since 1864 or '65, when the population could not have been more than twenty per cent. less than it is now, the *ordinary* expenses of the county have been nearly *doubled*, while the valuation has been increased from 28 to 41 millions—or nearly 50 per cent; so that, in point of fact, *as every taxpayer knows*, our burdens, as stated by themselves, are equivalent to nearly *fifteen* mills, or fifty per cent. more, upon the *very same property*, which is certainly not worth one dollar more than it was in 1865. The tax payers of the county will surely want no more than this to show how utterly false and dishonest is the statement made by these expert arithmeticians to show them that we want no reform *in fact*, although they profess to *promise* it, and that they ought of course to vote the Managers' ticket. We really thought that the Executive Committee was too shrewd to put in its foot in this way! Is there nobody to take charge of them? *Quis custodiet custodes?* Who shall keep the keepers, lest they thus wander themselves? Must we go to the *Courts* for another committee for the innocents?

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Happily there is no trouble as to the Twenty-third District, as there would have been if the Ring could have succeeded in nominating that pretender GRAHAM. Their assertion as to NEGLEY is no more than a repetition of the parrot song of the "organ," and is just worth as much as that other assertion that the next Legislature will be charged with the Congressional apportionment. We have corrected this on two previous occasions, but it is obvious

THE TYRANNY OF CAUCUS MUST BE THROWN OFF.

The "organ," says the New York *Tribune*, is a "good old Republican paper." We think so, too, and regard its advice to the Republicans of Allegheny in the present juncture as eminently judicious. It deserves to be posted up everywhere. Here it is:

(From the N. Y. Tribune, Wednesday, September 28.)

We ask no one to support an incapable or unworthy candidate for office because he is placed on the ticket by the party to which we belong. On the contrary, we urge every voter to strike from his ballot any name which he knows to be that of a dishonest or unfit man. NO MATTER IN WHAT CONVENTION THEY WERE, OR WHO THEIR CONSTITUENTS. Caucus-leaders and wire-workers must be taught that such nominations will not pass we, and that is the way to teach them. Do not ask us to partizanship and denounce—for the benefit of the Democracy—the folly of a Republican nomination by striking at the good ones—but do you make due inquiry, and scratch off every bad man's name from the ballot which you vote. The immediate consequence may be disagreeable, but the ultimate effect will be most salutary and beneficent. Understand, then, once for all, that we do not wish you to vote for a thief or a fool because of his politics. If any Republican nominee is unworthy, you cannot better serve the Republican cause than by refusing to vote for him, and thus compelling better nominations thereafter.

If there are those who, disgusted with a bad name on the ticket of their party, refuse to vote at all; and that is every way wrong and mischievous. It does nothing toward securing better nominations in future, since the good men who support the ticket in the end cannot be defeated in the endeavor to find the proper *men* to represent it.

Their next statement is that the expenses of the county are not enlarged notwithstanding an increase of 40 per cent. in population since 1860, because the *rate* is still the same as heretofore, barring the extra levies for specific purposes.

The record shows that since 1864 or '65, when the population could not have been more than twenty per cent. less than it is now, the *ordinary* expenses of the county have been nearly *doubled*, while the valuation has been increased from 28 to 41 millions—or nearly 50 per cent; so that, in point of fact, *as every taxpayer knows*, our burdens, as stated by themselves, are equivalent to nearly *fifteen* mills, or fifty per cent. more, upon the *very same property*, which is certainly not worth one dollar more than it was in 1865. The tax payers of the county will surely want no more than this to show how utterly false and dishonest is the statement made by these expert arithmeticians to show them that we want no reform *in fact*, although they profess to *promise* it, and that they ought of course to vote the Managers' ticket. We really thought that the Executive Committee was too shrewd to put in its foot in this way! Is there nobody to take charge of them? *Quis custodiet custodes?* Who shall keep the keepers, lest they thus wander themselves? Must we go to the *Courts* for another committee for the innocents?

The next points of this excusatory and apologetic performance have reference to the large expenses incurred in the erection of the new Work House, and the improvements about the Court House and County Jail.

We do not object to the necessity of some institution like the former, provided its cost and location are such as to answer the purposes intended. While the expenditure has certainly been a very large one, we have yet to learn, however, that the object of keeping delinquents employed and *safely kept* has been accomplished by this structure. When the county is done spending money upon it, we shall be better able to determine how far it exhibits proper judgment, or has escaped from the usual fate of public contracts here by showing in its cost and workmanship something different from the character of a *job*. With the Ring Master, HUGH FLEMING, as one of the Committee, we should not be inclined to look upon it as a clear *prima facie* case of the best management.

The Committee is very green, however, if it expects to be able to make any such defense in regard to improvements about the Court House—generally covered, perhaps, when large through the indorsements of Grand Juries, but always intended to help some hungry contractor to a good *job*—where the highest price is sure to be paid for the poorest work. When has there been a year that something has not been wanted for that yawning gulf of profligacy and extravagance—itself apparently but a job in the first instance which has swallowed up so much of the people's money? What real occasion was there for the additions to the Court House, or the entire demolition of the old jail? How much has not the actual cost already exceeded the largest estimates? And what have we got for it? A magnificent Court Room which might have been easily dispensed with, and a new Jail, whose history *begins* with the escape of prisoners *through its very roof*. What are we to have next? We have heard it said that the next job was to be the demolition of the Court House itself. It seems very clear, however, that there is something in process of incubation that is to follow the improvement job for which the people have been paying two additional mills of tax, without satisfying as much as two-thirds of it.

The next point is the extra assessment of two mills on *real* estate to make good the failure of the Assessors to return *personal* property, as they should have done; and this they say the Commissioners resisted as long as they could.

And yet these same Assessors for whose default the owners of *farms and lots and houses* have been compelled to pay some $80,000 or $90,000 which they did not owe, are favored by our legislators, with a large increase of salary, and their compensation quadrupled within a single year by the allowance of the Commissioners, and neither the Committee nor its organ has a word to say about it, except in the way of excuse. Shame, we say, on such men, *platform* reformers!

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The Philadelphia *Ledger* says of the late Judge Grier that "he belonged to a race of remarkable men, peculiar to the tier of southern counties in this state—remarkable at once for their vigor of intellect and their fully developed physical proportions. The late Chief Justice Gibson, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, was an example of the same type, and the late President Buchanan was another."

STATE NEWS.

The newest town in the oil regions is called "Stand Off City." It is located on Shar's Farm.

A prize is offered for rat meat at the Butler county fair.

The father of Dan Rice, aged about eighty, died at Girard Thursday.

A little child of W. H. Frymier fell from the third story of a hotel in Harrisburg, on Friday, to the brick pavement below, and escaped with a few bruises.

Jacob Frick, of Latrobe ville, Lycoming county, desires information as to the whereabouts of his son, John Frick, aged seventeen, who has been missing since the 29th ult.

Thomas Jones committed suicide at Shamburg Thursday night of last week, by taking laudanum.

During the month of August the Round Top cheese factory, Tioga county, consumed 104,315 pounds of milk.

The survivors of the Seventy-seventh P. V. V. I. will hold their re-union this year October 6th, at Chambersburg, Pa.

A young gentleman and lady, a few days since, walked to Emlenton, a distance of fourteen miles, to see the circus, and returned by the same conveyance.

On Thursday of last week Justus Hess, of McKean township, Erie county, committed suicide by shooting himself. He was seventy-six years old, and had been an invalid for several months.

Admiral Porter and family are at present spending a few days in Chester, the guests of Gen. Beale.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, held in Philadelphia, it was determined to commence the erection of new buildings early next spring. The plans submitted by Professor Richards, of the University faculty, who is instructor of drawing, have been adopted. It is designed to erect four buildings at once on the lots, the whole will be completed within two years.

The East Brady *Independent* says: From the best information we can obtain, the Driftwood extension of the Allegheny Valley Railroad will leave the Valley Road at this point, follow the Cowanshannock valley a considerable distance, thence directly to Reynoldsville, leaving Brockville to the left some five miles. This will be a big thing for the enterprising farmers in the Cowanshannock valley.

A young man named Fletcher was flourishing a revolver around his head at Mercer, the other day, when it was accidentally discharged, seriously but not fatally injuring a widow lady named Hogan. Fletcher had been drinking.

The York county fair will commence on Tuesday.

The citizens of Lewisburg are discussing the propriety of having that place supplied with water.

The young Chinese student, bearing the euphonious name of Wong Sa Kee, who has been undergoing instruction in the University at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, has concluded to return to the flowery land.

George Zoke, an old soldier of the war of 1812, died at the almshouse last week. He was at the time of his death in the ninety-seventh year of his age, and had previously been in the almshouse thirteen or fourteen years.

We find the following among the standing advertisements in the Meadville *Republican*. Comment is unnecessary: "CUPID AND HYMEN.—A little brown cottage at Cambridge, Pa., is the place to call to have the matter most promptly and strongly tied. Inquire for Love, 19, 1, Baltimore."

The wife of Mr William Savage, of Turbotville, Northumberland county, was severely burned by a lamp on Monday evening, from the effects of which she died on Tuesday morning. Mr. Savage also had one of his hands severely burned in trying to save his wife.

Philadelphia has an institution called the "Penny Provident Society." The idea of the society is to receive deposits during the summer from the industrious poor to be returned in coal during the winter. No deposits are received by charitable contributions and none from persons in extreme circumstances. The object is to purchase fuel in the season when there is the least demand therefor, and no person shall be permitted to deposit with more than one of the receivers.

William Russell, an old and respected citizen of Mill Creek township, Mercer county, died suddenly, on last Friday, of apoplexy. He had come in from the field to the house in apparent good health, and lay down on a bed to rest, and the family, supposing him to be asleep, did not disturb him. When dinner was ready it was proposed that he be called, but he had been found he was sleeping the "sleep that knows no waking," having died without a struggle or a groan.

Mrs. Abraham Schiegel, residing at Fleetwood, Berks county, died on Monday night from lockjaw, in consequence of a slight injury to the end of her thumb. She was a victim to the interior machinery of a cornsheller about a week previous.

Andrew Cleek, a young man residing at Tryonville, was found lying dead in a field on the 25th. He had been hunting, and accidentally shot himself through the head.

Frederick Cook, a young man named Pfahler, son of the Sheriff of York county, quarreled about a Gipsy woman, on the 20th inst., when the latter shot the former. Pfahler survived died from heart disease on Sunday night last.

The Indiana *Messenger* says: "Mr. H. Donaldson writes us from Rheensburg that he has discovered a new species of bug that is near Clearfield. He lately sent a quantity to an assaying office in Philadelphia, and was informed that the ore would return a handsome profit."

A deplorable accident occurred at Milroy, Northumberland county, on Friday evening, through burning fluid, whereby one child was severely burning John Strunk, and the death of Harry Hoopes, a boy aged about seventeen years. They were engaged in preparing a non-explosive fluid, in which benzine was used. And having candles in the cellar where some crocks were standing, the dangerous fluid ignited from the candle burning them. They then attempted to carry it out, and in doing so dropped some of the flame, which also set the clothing on fire, and burning Strunk severely, if not dangerously on the hands and face.

Lehigh county must be a noisy place. They are afflicted with nineteen brass bands.

PERSONAL.

Mr. John S. Clarke is able to be proprietor of the Walnut street Theater, Philadelphia, and so he is.

James Gordon Bennett is lying very ill at his residence on Washington Heights, and is not expected to recover.

Bishop Potter, in his address before the New York Episcopal Convention took strong grounds against the public schools, advocating a league of the church for organized opposition, and the establishment of religious schools.

Although it is generally understood that Rev. E. A. Chapin will not lecture in the West, he has consented to speak twice in St. Louis in a week.

A legal notification is given in the Paris journals of the prolongation for seventeen years from the 30th ultimo, of the great banking firm of Rothschild Freres. The partners are the three Lords Rothschild, Baron Mayer-Alphonse-James, Baron Gustave-Samuel-James, and Baron Edmond-James.

Edwin Daly has dramatized the "The Mystery of Edwin Drood."

It was a needless scare about John W. Forney, Jr., for he was quietly visiting with some friends on Governor's Island.

Attorney General Akerman has again left Washington on account of illness, and contemplates resigning if this trip does not recover his health.

The United States Coast Survey has engaged Professor J. C. Watson, of Ann Arbor, to prepare tables of the moon for the use of navigators.

In the expectation of further complications in European affairs, and the probability of a contest of Russia and other nations, there is reasonable apprehension of a considerable prolongation of the war. On account of this it is argued by some that if the war shall last six, or seven three months longer, there will be a considerable return from Germany of American bonds. These will come not from the wealthy men and capitalists, but from the great numbers of small holders who have invested their little savings in them and who now begin to realize upon them for the ordinary necessities of life. his view is supported by the fact that the killed and wounded of the German armies are numbered by hundreds of thousands, while still others hundreds of thousands of men are in the field, their families deprived of their support, while the manufactures and commerce of the nation are for the time being frustrated, thus, too, cutting other thousands out of opportunity to earn their living, and forcing them to trench upon the savings of the past. In doing this the United States bonds would, it is argued, be the first savings to be sacrificed. Against this view others urge that the confidence of Europe in our bonds improves as faith in their securities depreciates, and that the higher rate of interest offered by the American Government and the rapid paying of its debt all combine to make United states securities the favorites among all classes of holders in Europe, who will retain them to the last, because they can realize more income from them than from any other investment at present. It would be an interesting fact—one which would aid in solving this difference of opinion—to know what proportion of American bonds in Germany is placed with "small holders," and the number of persons embraced in that class.

The British schooner Billy Butts, Captain Jackson, lately employed in the East India trade, left New York on Saturday afternoon with a very large crew, including some fierce-looking fellows of all nationalities, and with $2,000 worth of war material. Her cargo includes ten gun-carriages, twelve canes percussion caps, 127 cases small arms, 500 cases projectiles, twenty-six cases of shoulder-belts, cleared under the name of "leather goods," and eight cases of shot, under the name of "hardware." The Billy Butts, which is a remarkably swift sailing craft, has been cleared at the Custom House for Curacoa, is chartered at $1,200 per month, has a tonnage of one hundred and fifty tons register, and is owned by a firm on Broadway, whose names are not given. One of the passengers was lately a United States consul to the West Indies, who commanded a regiment at Gettysburg and who boasts of having "been shot at more in the South" in the eyes of the United States Marshals." Whether this vessel is bound on a filibustering expedition, in behalf of the Venezuelan Government of Guzan, or is intended to support the Salnavists conjointly with Hoet against the Haytian Government, or is really bound, as she is ostensibly, to Curacoa, remains to be seen in due time.

A CORRUGATED iron church just dedicated in Brooklyn suggests that here is a new line of iron work for some of our manufacturers to take hold of, and build a Pittsburgh church. The edifice is known as the Free Tabernacle of the Central Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, and has the well-known Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage for pastor. The building is constructed in sections, so that, on the inside, the seats being ranged in the arc of a circle, in the centre of which are the organ and a platform. There is no pulpit. The walls are of iron. In the centre of the ceiling is a large skylight with 187 prisms of glass, from which the entire place is lighted up. The house is 150 feet long by 100 feet wide, and the seats will accommodate 3,200 auditors. Should even that sitting room be found too small, it is the intention of the managers to build a gallery that will accommodate 1,000 more, all the seats being free to all comers. The organ is the same that was used in the recent great musical festival in Boston.

ANSWER TO THE APPEAL OF THE "ORGAN."

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

GENTLEMEN:—You deprecate the division of the Republican party in this county. You deplore in earnest language the untoward consequences of such a division. You entreat me, with great urgency, as a member of that party, to assist you in averting those consequences by voting for the ticket at the head of your editorial paper. You endeavor to enforce this as a duty by assuring me that it is the *regular* ticket—the proper and only ticket of the party because it has been nominated in accordance with the usual forms, and that I shall only help the Democrats and throw away my vote by doing otherwise.

Well, as a Republican from the beginning, belonging to no ring and seeking for no office, I recognize as fully as you do the consequences of a schism, which threatens to throw the county into the arms of the common enemy. I think I would go as far as you—nay, I am sure much farther—in the way of conciliation, to win back the disaffected and restore the ancient harmony which has led us to so many victories in the past. All I desire to know is how this is to be done, and which is the path of safety in the circumstances of great peril with which we are admitted to be surrounded.

When I turn, however, in the direction of the COMMERCIAL, I find another organ and another section of the party, embracing many of its most trusted and valuable members, with as good a title as yourselves to be considered faithful to its record, which tells me that abuses have crept into the old organization which menace the destruction of the party itself; that the whole system is anti-Republican and rotten to the core; that it has degenerated into a mere oligarchy under the direction of a few selfish and dishonest managers; that it has become almost impossible for any man of credit and character to find or even accept a place on its tickets; that it has loaded the people with unusual and oppressive burthens by means of perpetually recurring jobs and dishonest special legislation; that all efforts to purify it have been met by a determined and successful resistance on the part of its managers and organs; that the only alternatives left were *reform* or *ruin*: that in view of all this, a body of independent men, seeking no office themselves, assembled together upon the call or more than eight hundred of the best Republicans of these communities, has accordingly, by a right as unquestionable as your own, presented to the people a list of unexceptionable candidates who are pledged to the removal of all the abuses for which they have been able to find no other remedy, and that the ticket thus nominated, in advance of any other, is the true and only representative of the orthodox Republican sentiment of the actual people of this county.

You answer by admitting that these complaints are not without reason. But then you say that you have pledged your own candidates to do all in their power to uphold, and even more, although you somewhat inconsistently, as it appears to me, still denounce their movement, and defend the special legislation which has piled such enormous burthens upon us, and you insist that as you are now committed to the same reforms yourselves, there is no further reason for keeping in the field a ticket whose object has been already sufficiently accomplished by your promises.

Assuming, however, that your answer ought to be enough to satisfy a prudent man, there is a question still behind, and that is which of these two sections is right in claiming to represent the majority of the party? And here you assume that the preponderance is so decidedly with you as to authorize you to characterize your adversaries as no better than a mere handful of *rebels* from authority; and this, we think, if true, would enable you to defy, as you did in the first instance, and relieve you from the necessity of conciliating as you endeavor to down the malcontents—you ask me to believe on the strength of your own unsupported assertion, or the assertion of the party—a newspaper quite as respectable, I suppose, as yours—asserts just as positively the contrary, while your own altered tone and your now earnest appeals for help would seem to indicate that you are not quite so sure of this fact as you were in the beginning. My own observation does not enable me to determine what basis of fact there may be for your claim, but if so believe, and how is this question to be decided?

There is but one way, I think you must admit, in which a conclusive test can possibly be reached in advance of the election, and that is obviously by a preliminary appeal to the people themselves. Well, this test has been presented, as I understand, to the committee charged by your convention with the management of the executive business of the party, and has been declined without objection from you, and of course with your approbation. What am I to infer from this? Do you feel so sure of your preponderance as you affect to be, or that you do not really think it worth while to conciliate the disaffected on the terms of submission to the people, and want no addition unless it can be maintained on the condition of leaving things as they are, and an implicit submission to the direction of the managers and yourselves? You would not perhaps agree that I should infer a motive so little to the credit of your patriotism as the latter. If thus your confidence is still unshaken why is it that you have declined an argument which no man can possibly gainsay, and one, too, which can be expected to convince any one whose faith is too weak to allow him to take you upon trust, and thereby given so great an advantage to your adversary. Until you clinched from this reasonable ordeal, I am half inclined to think, from the way you talked, that however mistaken, you might possibly be sincere. What shall I think now, and what answer must I return to you if appealed to me again upon the basis of this argument?

You will say perhaps that he tribunal was not a proper one, as you have already said that the *people* might be corrupted when their *delegates* could not. Although it was charged, and very generally believed, that the present absurd and indefensible system of nominations through del

T. Brady & Co.,
...NGSING TO S. JONES & CO.)
...OOD AND FOURTH AVENUE,
...NKERS,
... AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
...rnment Securities,
..., SILVER
AND COUPONS,
... MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
...T ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
Loaned on Government Bonds
Market Rates.
...ecuted for the Purchase and Sale of
...ONDS and GOLD.
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...rth ave. and Smithfield St.,
...NKERS,
DEALERS IN
...NMENT SECURITIES,
AND
GOLD.
...s Made on all Accessible Points
...RA B. McVAY & CO.,
...AVE. AND SMITHFIELD STREET.

...ANCE AND TRADE.

...URDAY EVENING, October 1, 1870.

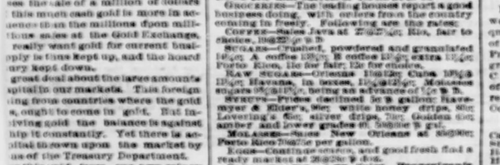
...York *Evening Post* tells us that there ...e on all sides is a steady money ...ing this fall. We should think there ...e, with the National Government ...much capital from investment in ...es bonds and throwing it into the ...e of business to become active in ...e of the writers on finance are ...aning to recognize that here lies ...tion of all our marvelous enter...ways, manufactures, mining, bank...tile fiscal operations. The Treas...ons the sale of a million of dollars ...this much cash gold is more in ac...ence than the millions upon mil...those sales at the Gold Exchange, ...really wants gold for current busi...pply comes from or is kept up, and the hoard...ary keeps down.

...great deal about the large amounts ...spital in our markets. This foreign...ing from one country to another is, ought to come in gold. But in...ving gold the balance is against ...hip it constantly. Yet there is ac...ulation upon the market by ...ns of the Treasury Department. ...e this gold from our own mines; ...our own minds; we put it into the ...ses ourselves for duties on foreign ...d the Government's hoards in lieu ...elling it for greenbacks. We owe ...oreign capital for this. The opera...sly American. The Government ...ad gold speculation a year ago by ...t of selling four millions of bonds ...and the precious metal has been ...ly steady ever since. Here, then, ...reason why the money market is ...ndition so general. Rates are ...sured and certain, and prices are ...e mercy of speculators.

...ously with these gold sales the ...disbursements of greenbacks in re...ing gold bonds are still enormous. ...e one operation supplies gold to ...the other sets loose greenbacks for ...and the net result is a large and ...se in the amount of capital ...the market to seek investment. ...e government keeps up this move...nt if there can be any considera...of gold bonds available for ship...ose. We observe that some of ...here are attempting to cast suspi...e Treasury Department as liber...ations to not given the prices of ...for to-day in the government pur...we cannot believe Mr. Boutwell ...ted, since it must be obvious to ...t the sooner the facts are known ...more available they become for ...Europe.

...f quite apparent, some of the ...ed in them turn about and ask...ation in the gold room. Those ...are dealing largely in failure ...ange is made the inference is ...on or pressure of foreign orders ...pt bidders to exchange them for ...ver, and that is the explanation ...indisputable. But is it not just ...the private bankers contracting ...ount and depositing prices for ...their own purchases? That is ...the severe economical pressure ...ions there would be no doubt, but ...to ground for visiting upon the ...e power of their enemies. Indeed, ...purchases count to have the effect ...se, and would have if it were not ...of foreign bonds happens to keep down

...y of capital from governments to ...s and other forms of domestic ...ems to be even more rapid than ...capital by the Treasury sales, ...n be no doubt that most of the ...bonds thrown upon the market ...ad since the war have been sold ...he could make a larger profit by ...of their money in Europe. There ...e have been the sales of bonds to ...e, the amount of bonds in the ...s have been much greater still, ...mmense quantity could not have ...in foreign hands. For all sorts, ...of improvements of all sorts, al...ery, has been and still is smor...ed in the hands of capitalists ...ing and manufacturers. It would ...gazine had not so many States ...to large and expensive improve...ent markets. It is a well known ...that gross sales of bonds ...d from any one form of invest...e to impart an unusual activity to ...ne working and finding profits ...at thereon. If people generally ...ute to the payment of the public ...ould understand things better, ...wing tales, made up from the ...ed at J. W. Kennedy's stock ...to middling, No. 60 Fourth ave...e prices of Railway Stocks. Gold, ...ous sessions of the New York ...ge during the day:



...on between Thursday's and ...notations shows the following

	Thursday.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
...mon.	92¾	93¾		¼
...erie.	97¾	97¾		
...ock.	87¾	87¾		¼
...ific.	87¾	87¾		¼
...ific.	87¾	87¾		¼
...ific

The Daily Commercial.

[Continued from First Page.]

Eugene Dupont, Secretary of the London section, requesting this to affiliate with the General Association, and work together throughout Europe, and to inforse the sentiment that the present Republican Government of France is deposed and imbecile, and the interests of the working classes, both of which they refused to do.

Two delegates from the German International Association were then heard, and suggested the formation of a Grand Working-men's Political Party, which would hold the balance of power between the present political parties in the country, and ensure the rights of the workingmen on the adoption of the National and State Legislatures. The suggestion was well received.

Preparing to Propagate Protestantism—Rejoicing Over Napoleon's Overthrow and the Pope's Mishaps.

A meeting was held to-night at Association Hall for the purpose of considering the spread of the gospel in Southern Europe. Addresses were made by Rev. Drs. Eadie, Prime, Budington, Thompson and other divines, expressing satisfaction at the overthrow of the Papal power, and predicting the triumph of Protestantism and the republican form of government in Europe during the present generation. W. A. Booth, President of the American and Foreign Christian Union, presided.

And We Do Not Wonder.

The American Positivists at their meeting to-day, adopted resolutions calling upon the United States Government to protest against the continuance of this shocking war by King William, and asserting that the time has come for the United States to abandon its exclusive and isolated view of our international relations, and intervene actively in all great questions in debate between the nations.

CRESTLINE, O.

An Old Citizen Hangs Himself at Home.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CRESTLINE, OHIO, October 1, 1870.

An old and well known citizen of this county, named Henry Hoch, who resided in Galionville, three miles west of Crestline, was found in his house last night, about six o'clock, hanging by the neck and dead. The deceased was about sixty-five years of age, and had been a resident of Crawford county for thirty-two years. He had become pecuniarily involved some two years or two and a half, lost his property, which had a depressing influence on his mind, and he had been seen under the influence of liquor frequently of late, which probably inflicted the rash act. He lived alone in a room in the house of Jacob Neff's grocery at Leesville, and had hung himself by a rope suspended from a beam across the ceiling. He had not been seen since Wednesday morning. The Coroner's inquest elicited no other facts.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

At Pottsville, Penna., the powder works of the Lafling and Reed Powder Company exploded on Saturday, destroying several buildings and killing two men. But seven kegs hundred and seven hundred kegs of powder exploded, and the shock was felt sixteen miles.

Dr. Harrington, of Jefferson, Indiana, went to the house of Samuel Lindsay, an old and hitherto highly respected farmer, living about five miles northward of Waterloo, for the purpose of collecting a bill amounting to two dollars and a quarter. On presenting the account Lucas drew a revolver and shot Farrington, inflicting a fatal wound. An officer and a posse of men went to the house to arrest Lindsay. He was well armed and made a desperate resistance. He was finally shot by an officer through the lungs and cannot recover.

Last Monday in Middle Park, about a hundred miles west of Denver, the white men discovered eighty Arapahoe lodges, and suggested a fight to them. After fighting some time and killing five or six Indians, they returned to camp and awaited an attack, but were disappointed. It is feared that three of the white men were afterwards killed.

A Boston dispatch says: The British brig Nancy, from Cow Bay for New York, has been already reported. Her Captain, Putnam, writes from Halifax that he was picked up, after having been seven hours on a plank, by the schooner Ocean Bird and taken to La Have, in addition to his wife and child and crew, fifteen others were also on board, a mother and children, passengers from Cape Breton for New York, who all perished.

The census just completed makes St. Louis the fourth city of the Union, counting Brooklyn separate from New York. In 1860 the population of St. Louis was 160,773, but in 1864 it had decreased to 157,056. The increase in ten years, therefore shows that in six years, the city has doubled its population, lacking only 1,140 persons.

A Commissioner has been appointed for the purpose of condemning property for the approaches to the bridge to be erected over the river at St. Louis, and will enter upon his duties at once.

The ceremonies on Saturday of the one hundredth anniversary of the death of George Whitefield, at Newburyport, Mass., was largely attended and very impressive. The commemorative discourse was delivered by Rev. Dr. F. Stearns of New York. Other addresses were made by Dr. Varnique, of New York; Dr. Blagden, of Boston; Dr. Cleaveland, of Chicago, and Dr. King, of London. The services were held in the old South Church, Newburyport, where the bones of Whitefield are buried.

Rev. Dr. Briggs, recently Chapain, entered upon his pastorate as pastor of Trinity Methodist Church, Cincinnati.

A soldier at Newport, Ky., recently convicted of desertion and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, undertook to escape confinement by swimming the Ohio. About eighty shots were fired at him by the garrison, producing great excitement and causing the breaking down of the banks. He was not hit, but gave himself up.

In the matter of the oyster trouble on the Eastern Shore, Maryland, Governor Bowie has directed the Attorney General to take immediate action and written to the Governor of Virginia requesting him to release the parties arrested.

The Maryland delegation to the Southern Commercial Convention at Cincinnati were to leave Baltimore last evening.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Prints and Plaid Flannels—McElroy, Dickson & Co.
The Great Amber Flour—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Reform Republican Mass Meeting—October 3.
Clerk Wanted—Smith and Foster.
Omnibus for Sale—Robert Hare.
Agents Wanted—Wolcott & Dow.
Closing Sale of Dry Goods—T. Whiting & Co.
Horse Shoes, Anvils, &c.—Sesse, Graff & Co.
Nixon Horse—Frank M. Kerr.
Millinery Store for Sale—F. F. Burchfield.
New Carpets—McCallum Bros.
Pennsylvania Military Academy.
Last Call for Sale—Boone Gwynn.
Cooking—B. Hippenstiel & Co.
Stock Sales—A. McIlwaine.
Pure Whisky—Joseph S. Finch & Co.
Mother's Stomach Bitters—Dr.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dunnels & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Selling and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Banner Baking Powder.
Real Estate Sales—A. Loeffler.
West Point Foundry—L. H. Smith & Co.
Opera House—A Widow Hunt.
Academy of Music—The Sail of Sofas.
Burgettstown Fair—October 6th and 7th.
Whistler's Varieties Theatre—Open.
Old Folks Concert—City Hall, October 4.
Prof. De Longe Dancing Academy—Commences October 3.
Dancing Academy—Professor Cowper.
Banner—City Hall, October 4.
Grand Bazaar—Wm. H. Hill—October 4 to 8.
Dry Goods—James, Kent, Santee & Co.
Moth and Freckle Lotion—Dr. R. C. Perry.
Safe Deposit—Pennsylvania Safe Deposit Company.
Hoff's Malt Extract—Tarrant & Co.
Patent Folding Bed Lounge—Lemon & Weise.
Freehold Bank and Building Association.
Crackers, Confectionaries—C. H. Schwarzlose & Co.

CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, Jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations made Saturday, October 1, 1870:

Thermometer.		Barometer.	
7 A. M.	66°	7 A. M.	29 45-10
12 M.	80°	12 M.	29 35-10
6 P. M.	75°	6 P. M.	29 35-10

SUNDAY, October 2.

Thermometer.		Barometer.	
7 A. M.	66°	7 A. M.	29 45-10
12 M.	81°	12 M.	29 35-10
6 P. M.	75°	6 P. M.	29 35-10

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents
Braswell, N. T., Edgeville, Ky.	3
Burrow, Jno., Bellaire, Ohio	3
Caldrain & Co., S. D., Canton, Ohio	3
Ellenwood & Shaler, Cincinnati, Ohio	3
Gilliland & Co., A. D., New Brighton, Pa.	3
Nahmatmacher, C., New York	3
Peterson, Louis, Cincinnati, Ohio	3
Wilson, Richard, Uniontown, Pa.	3
Williams & Co., John, Madison, Ohio	3

Buy Jenkins & Bro.'s roast coffee.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—We understand full-dress services were held for the first time, in the new Episcopal Church at Homewood, yesterday.

ANY one desiring to engage in the millinery and notion business will find a chance advertised in another column. The establishment is in a good location, No. 20 Federal street, Allegheny, with a lease of nine years.

THE OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.—The rehearsal for the Old Folks' Concert, will take place this evening at half-past seven o'clock, sharp, at those to take part in the concert are requested to be present.

GOOD NEWS.—All room on Penny will No. 1, on the McCune farm, Perrysville Center, belonging to Major Brush and to Mr. Wagenhorse, struck off and commenced cropping at the rate of fifty barrels per day and increasing.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.—Forty-one common cases were registered on the watchhouse docket for examination on Sunday morning. Fortunately the charges of all of them were light, and the offenders were dealt with leniently. This constitutes the business transacted at the Mayor's office during the last forty-eight hours.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—The new Methodist Church at Soho, Rev. R. H. Sutton, pastor, was opened for divine service yesterday. Preaching in the forenoon by Rev. Wm. Evans, at 3 o'clock P. M. by Rev Wm. Collier, D. D., President of the Conference, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock by the Rev. A. Story, pastor of the Third Christian Church. The exercises throughout the entire day were unusually interesting, and a large number of persons were in attendance at each of the services.

QUARTERLY MEETING.—The first public quarterly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Temperance Association will be held in the Second Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. Howard's church) corner of Penn and Seventh streets, on Tuesday evening, October 4th, at half-past seven o'clock. Rev. Dr. Howard, Rev. T. H. Hay and Judge Black, of Lancaster, and other distinguished speakers will address the meeting.

THE LATE FIRE.

Further Particulars—The Loss and Insurance—Liquest Held.

In Saturday's COMMERCIAL we gave the particulars, so far as ascertained, of the destruction of the Variety Works of Jones & Nimick, manufacturing company on Diamond street. The building and its contents were totally destroyed. The buildings in the vicinity of the Variety Works were in the most imminent danger, and had it not been for the wet weather, the fire would have been vastly more destructive. As it was, the utmost exertions were needed to save the houses on the opposite side of Diamond street. There seems little doubt that the fire was the work of an incendiary, and, as no fire was kept in the locality where the flames were first discovered. A few weeks ago an attempt was made to fire the building from Relief alley, in the rear, but was unsuccessful. We hope that every effort will be made to discover the guilty party or parties.

The exact amount of the loss cannot now be stated, but will reach about $200,000, distributed as follows: On building, $50,000; on machinery, finished and unfinished, $80,000; on machinery, finished, $20,000; on patterns, $50,000; as follows:

On building	$15,000
On stock manufactured	38,000
On machinery	20,000
On patterns	6,000
Total	$99,000

This was distributed in the various companies as follows: Western Pennsylvania, Citizens', Merchants' and Manufacturers', Pittsburgh, Allegheny, People's, Pennsylvania, Delaware (of Philadelphia), and Enterprise (of Cincinnati), and Allemania and Artisans, $2,500 each.

On Saturday morning an inquest was held over the remains of Wm. Reed, foreman on the towboat R. C. Connell, who was instantly killed while walking wall. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was about thirty-five years of age, and resided three miles from Wellsburg, W. Va., where his wife and two children. His remains, neatly coffined, were sent home on Saturday on the steamboat Connell. His wife had been duly notified by special messenger of her terrible bereavement.

The greatest precautions are being taken to prevent further accident. Police are stationed at the corners of the levee, and have erected barricades to keep the crowds out of danger. Hitherto large crowds have gathered on levee to have those portions of the wall which are dangerous torn down.

THE REGISTER'S OFFICE

Business for the Month of September.

Following is a statement of the business transacted by Register Gray during the month of August:

Instrument.	Adam's.	Bonds.
Deed.	James Wood } Wm. Anglebaugh. }	$ 1,000
Deed.	W. W. Dubrock, C. Dubrock	10
Deed.	Thomas Mellon, L. L. Fulton	40
Deed.	Sarah Wynn, Mary Wynn	10
Deed.	James Cleary, Mary Cleary	20
Deed.	H. Bollman, Jacob Bollman	50
Deed.	Edward Livingston, H. H. Sutton	4,000
Deed.	Wm. Rea, Alexander Rea	1,000
Deed.	Jonah Thomas, S. B. Chalfant	5,000
Deed.	Jonah Thomas, Wm. Wilson	5,000
Deed.	Henry Campbell, Catharine Campbell	1,000
Deed.	Mary Ann Bandy, Mary Bandy	50
Deed.	John Bandy, Mary Bandy	50
Deed.	Frederick Thomas, Curtis Thomas	4,000

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Deceased.	Executor.
William A. Glass	Joseph Hughes
John McLaughlin	Thomas McLaughlin
Mary J. Bashore	Wm. Bashore
Elizabeth Noonan	James Noonan
Mary Lowrie	Robert Lowrie
Maria Ball	E. G. Ketchel
Peter Lutz	Peter Lutz
Emma Smith	Sarah A. Smith
Thomas Wilson, Jr.	Rebecca Wilson
James W. Wilson	Rebecca Wilson
Wm. Hall, Sr.	Wm. Hall, Jr. Jno. Hall
Mary Newman	David Rodgers
George Lee	Thomas Flaherty
Alexander S. Hutchison	Elizabeth Hutchison
S. B. Hutchison	Elizabeth S. Hutchison, Joseph A. Stone
Mary Nesbit	Wm. Nesbit
Mary Newman	George W. Stone, Jno. Newman
James Young	Elizabeth A. Young

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Judge Stowe.

In the case of William Bechtold, tried for adultery, the jury found a verdict of not guilty, the defendant to pay the costs.

Mitt Brown, indicted for assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents, costs of prosecution and to undergo an imprisonment of thirty days in the county jail.

James Dunn, indicted on a charge of aggravated assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars and costs.

The following cases of surety of the peace were disposed of: Commonwealth vs. Peter W. Valentine, on oath of James Dilhorn. Defendant discharged, prosecutor to pay costs. Commonwealth vs. Peter W. Valentine, on oath of Peter W. Valentine, prosecutor. The latter not appearing, the defendant, on motion of his counsel, was ordered to pay costs. Commonwealth vs. Charles Kraus, on oath of Wm. Kraus. Defendant held in recognizance of $500 to keep the peace and be of good behavior for one year, and to pay costs. Commonwealth vs. Charles Kraus, on oath of Wm. Kraus. Defendant discharged, prosecutor to pay costs. Commonwealth vs. Peter Hoffman, Jr., on oath of Frank Hoffman. Case settled on defendant paying costs. Commonwealth vs. Fanny Spicer, on oath of Mary Ann Spicer. Defendant discharged on payment of costs. Commonwealth vs. James Kelly, on oath of James Kelly. Defendant held in recognizance of $500 to keep the peace and be of good behavior for one year. Upon the payment of costs the defendant was discharged.

Court adjourned until this morning at ten o'clock.

CITY EXPENDITURES.

Statement for the Month of September.

The disbursements from the city treasury, for the month of September, were $61,681, as follows:

Interest	$ 290 21
Fire Department	2,846 87
Police	3,944 72
Water Works	17,189 05
Nurses	1,750 00
Diamond Market	45 00
Market House, Smithfield	11 25
Allegheny Wharf	199 58
Weigh Scales	60 00
Contingent Fund	11 25
City Property	1,875 00
Finance Bills	1,167 50
Fifth Ward Market	7 50
Bonds	5,750 00
Surveys	896 61
Water Extension	22,901 97
Total month's expenses	$61,631 00

Typographical Union.

At a meeting of the Pittsburgh Typographical Union No. 7, Saturday evening, the following persons were elected to office for the next ensuing year:

President—Wm. B. McCord.
Vice President—James Martin.
Recording Secretary—Wm. H. Conran.
Financial Secretary—Wm. H. Gilmore.
Corresponding Secretary—Wm. H. Kennedy.
Treasurer—Samuel S. Cousins.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Andrew Wray, Jr. Adams and John D. Stewart.
Executive Committee—E. B. McDowell, Wm. Wray, Jr., and Andrew Wray.

The newly elected officers were duly admitted to this Union, was initiated saturday evening.

The Ohio River Obstructions.

Mayor Brush has consented to call a meeting of all citizens opposed to the obstruction of the Ohio river by the new bridge in the process of erection at Cincinnati. The meeting, although called at the request of our leading river men, is to be one of citizens generally, as all are more or less interested in the shipping of the city, and cannot afford to have it injured. The meeting will take place on Monday morning at eleven o'clock, at a public hall to be agreed upon between now and the call of the Mayor. It is understood that representatives of Pittsburgh will be appointed at the meeting to attend the Southern Commercial Convention to assemble in Cincinnati, to-morrow.

THE OHIO RIVER.

Meeting of the Coal Exchange.

The River Trade in Danger—An Address to the People—Meeting of Citizens to be Held.

The members of the Coal Exchange held a meeting at their room, No. 126 Wood street, on Saturday afternoon. The object of the meeting was to take some further action in regard to the new bridge between Cincinnati and Newport, the bridge threatening to greatly damage if not destroy the river trade.

On motion of Capt. R. C. Gray, N. J. Bigley was called to the Chair, and R. F. Wilson and the reporters of the press appointed Secretaries.

The following Vice Presidents were elected: W. H. Brown, Cap. R. C. Gray, Capt. M. Bailey, Capt. J. D. Bravo, Hon. Jas. S. Negley, James Blackmore, Esq., Robert Woods, Esq., Hon. Joseph Walton.

REMARKS OF MR. BROWN.

Capt. W. H. Brown was called upon for a report, and said that he had just returned from Cincinnati, and with great difficulty had obtained a draft of the bridge from the railroad company. The channel span was not placed in the right place by two hundred feet. It was too near the Ohio shore. They proposed to put in a hundred feet span draw bridge on the Kentucky side. The height of the bridge was seventy-two feet, and in high water the river was sixty-five feet wide, which would leave about ten feet clear. This would prevent the passage of their steamers, and the boats engaged in the coal trade. The proposed drawbridge would be found to be useless.

Robert Woods, Esq., read the following paper:

BRIDGE ONLY NINE FEET ABOVE HIGH WATER.

By an ingenious manipulation of several acts of Congress, the Bridge Company now constructing a bridge over the Ohio River, between Cincinnati and Newport, are doing, as they claim, according to law, the very thing that Congress believed it was effectually preventing, namely, placing in the Ohio River, at one of the most important points (Cincinnati), a greater obstruction than has ever heretofore been attempted on this public highway. Congress has declared it to be a public highway, and intended to protect it from all unnecessary injury to its navigation, if allowed to consume nine-tenths of its present depths, will, according to law, the very thing that Congress believed it was effectually preventing, namely, placing in the Ohio River, at one of the most important points (Cincinnati), a greater obstruction than has ever heretofore been attempted on this public highway. Congress has declared it to be a public highway, and intended to protect it from all unnecessary injury to its navigation, if allowed to consume nine-tenths of its present depths, will, according to law, the very thing that Congress believed it was effectually destroy that most important branch of business, the coal trade, in which the people of the West are so deeply interested, and irreparably cripple the Ohio River as a highway for commerce.

Until recently the general impression was that this company intended to build their bridge at the low level spoken of, but the most extreme low water. The Steubenville bridge is only seventy-two feet above low water, the highest flood only rose about thirty-five feet, and the Bridge Company claim that in the event that in Height it is no material obstruction, but here at Cincinnati where the river rises in the highest flood sixty-three feet, it is proposed to build a bridge which shall be barely nine feet above low water. I need not say that there is no such headway at the Cincinnati bridge as at the Steubenville bridge in the highest flood, the Mississippi rivers range from 25 to 35 feet in height. Those of the Ohio from 15 to 30 feet above the water. When the water rises 40 feet above low water, as it is sometimes, the Cincinnati bridge will become of the coal trade? Such stages of river afford the best navigation for the immense coal fleets which are, from the absolute necessity, coal, to all the cities and towns on the Ohio River, and from there to St. Louis all the way to New Orleans, and by means of which large and fleet system, and or which large and fleet system, and or which in reasonable limits. In a fifty feet flood the steamers can run under the bridge with twofeet between the water and the under side of the bridge. In a forty feet flood barely thirty-feet headway. No steamer can pass Cincinnati, or come to its present landing, in a flood of forty-five feet, thereby diminishing the mode of transportation on the Ohio River, and the price of coal would rise accordingly.

Congress, and the people have been deceived if this bridge can be regarded as a lawful structure. It is a well established principle of law that any bridge constructed under its grants shall not materially obstruct or impair the use of the navigation of the Ohio river. We confidently appeal to every citizen in this vast valley to aid in the removal of this bridge. It will not be a very serious obstruction to the steamers and boats of the future.

Last winter a year ago, when the Ohio Valley, on account of the failure of Congress to build bridges of five hundred feet span, a promise was made, and the gentlemen who had the power to do so, met in convention and decided to the limit of four hundred feet, and there are now in the Ohio River bridges of that good faith every one thought and meaning of such compromises; but that the bridge company individual that they would build it low, so as to get a few feet higher than high water, with an immediate view to saving a few dollars, and be used at the pleasure of the bridge company, as right, regardless of the rights of the people.

Business men of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, who are interested in this matter, cannot possibly do too much time to attend to it. Let us call upon the gentlemen who represent us in Congress, and we earnestly invite the attendance and co-operation of the people of Cincinnati. We also call on our western waters, especially those of St. Louis, New Orleans, Vicksburg, Memphis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Evansville, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Lawrenceburg, Evansville, Madison, Jeffersonville, Parkersburg, Wheeling and Pittsburgh.

Until we can urge the Secretary of War to direct the Engineer Department of the Government to make a critical investigation as to the effect of this bridge, if built, as it is upon the navigation. If the Ohio river is a national highway, and the people have paid for it, the Government should have power to prevent the unnecessary obstruction, or any waterway of the "Fair protection to our great navigation interests."

On motion Mr. Walton the paper was unanimously accepted as an address to the people.

PUBLIC MEETING TO BE HELD.

Captain Gray offered a resolution that the Mayor of Pittsburgh be requested to call a meeting of the citizens on Tuesday next, to take action in regard to the matter. The resolution was adopted, and a committee to wait immediate consideration the importance of this matter to the city. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

SPEECHES.

General Negley and Mr. A. J. Reno, one of the editors of the Evening Chronicle, made speeches, which were received with applause, and the meeting adjourned.

PITTSBURGH MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Business During September—Receipts $2,407 50.

Through the courtesy of Mr. James S. Patterson, Mayor's clerk, we are enabled to present the following report of business transacted at the Mayor's office, and fines, &c., collected during the month of September:

NUMBER OF CASES.

Drunkenness	482
Disorderly conduct	57
Vagrancy	10
Informations	73
Total	856

During the month ninety-three cases were discharged.

RECEIPTS.

The receipts for the month were as follows:

Fines	$1,560 00
Police fees	96 00
Jail receipts	73 00
L. Gallagher, (pawn license)	25 00
First Fire Clay Company (written license)	10 00
King & Hobey (dramatic license)	10 00
J. Alexander (dramatic license)	10 00
Van Amburg's Menagrie (dramatic license)	50 00
Side shows at four dramatic licenses	40 00
Johnny Allen (dramatic license)	10 00
Total	$2,407 50

The receipts for September 1869, were $1,475, showing an increase of $932 for the present month, as compared with the same month of last year. The fines collected by Deputy Mayor Nicholls are included in the above report for 1869-70, and from Deputy Mayor Cartwright, $25 00.

Pittsburgh Press Association.

An adjourned meeting of the members of the Pittsburgh Press Association, was held at the office of the *Presbyter's Pioneer*, on Saturday evening. The Association has been in existence for the reporters on the city press. There was a large attendance, all the papers in the city being represented. A draft of a constitution and by-laws was presented and the constitution adopted.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the next six months:

President—H. H. Ramsey, *Gazette*.
Vice Presidents—Thomas Williams, *Mail*; C. E. Leake, *Chronicle*.
Secretary—O. F. Bennett, *Commercial*.
Treasurer—J. G. Barr, *Post*.
Executive Committee—J. C. Smythe, *Dispatch*; Eugene M. O'Neill, *Leader*; I. N. Neeb, *Freidenstimme*.

The meeting adjourned to meet on Saturday evening next, at 7½ o'clock, in the parlor of the St. Charles Hotel.

Mr. Neeb presented an invitation from Manager Scandrett to a benefit at the Opera House, inviting the Association to be present in a body at the performance. The invitation was accepted, and the production of the European war drama, written by two members of the association, was announced. The title of the three names to be used. A vote of thanks to Manager Scandrett was passed unanimously.

Falun Sunday Prayer Meeting.

Most of our readers remember the Union Sunday Prayer Meeting that was held for a time in the Fifth avenue Methodist Church so successfully during the season of unusual interest some three years ago. Many will be surprised to learn that this meeting has been continued ever since. It was transferred from the church to the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, where, regularly, day after day, sometimes a few, often a large number, have gathered for prayer. Since the removal of the organization into their new quarters, the prayer parlor has been used for the meeting. Gradually it has become a power for good in the west. The familiar faces of many former regulars are missed, but the ranks are filled with many ladies come, and the increasing interest in the meeting is one which all our religious community should be deeply interested.

Death of Col. Small.

The veteran stage driver, Col. Small, one of the oldest residents of the county, died at his home in Lawrenceville, recently. He had reached the age of about ninety years, and leaves a wife who is eighty-four. For many years he drove stage between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, before the days of canal travel, and was a popular driver more than half a century ago. He took great delight in narrating personal recollections of Henry Clay, and other distinguished men, whom he had carried in his coaches.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Enthusiastic Mass Meetings in the Second Ward and at Coultersville.

Speeches by R. B. Carnahan, Esq., Hon. Joseph Walton and Rev. J. Y. Kennedy.

One of the largest mass meetings of the campaign was held in the Second ward square on Saturday evening. The able speeches were enthusiastically received.

The meeting was organized by the selection of the following officers:

President—James Murray.
Vice Presidents—J. S. Atterberry, Dr. H. Wright, Charles B. Scully, M. H. Woodward, W. H. Brown, Capt. R. C. Gray, Capt. M. Bailey, Capt. J. D. Bravo, Hon. Jas. S. Negley, James Blackmore, Esq., Robert Woods, Esq., Hon. Joseph Walton.

SPEECH OF MR. CARNAHAN.

R. B. Carnahan, Esq., was introduced as the first speaker, and discussed at considerable length the past record of the Republican party; that party should be kept pure, and the corruption that existed in it must be suppressed. This idea had led to the Reform Republican Movement. He discussed the opposition to it, and had that it came from the "Ring" leaders. There were two classes of politicians not only here, but all over the United States. One believed in carrying on political affairs through the agency of money, and the other appealed to the intelligence, sense of justice and patriotism of the people. The office-holders were taxed by the so-called Pennsylvania statesman, to carry on the campaign. That the money thus raised would be found to be useless.

Robert Woods, Esq., read the following paper:

Speech by Mr. Walton.

Mr. Walton was next introduced and was received with great applause. He said that he made no pretentions in the way of oratory, but would try to discuss some of the issues of the campaign in a plain manner. The speaker had been told this was a good meeting for the ward. This was said to be the ward which was the great headquarter of the political ring which existed in Pittsburgh. The speaker was a Republican, and had been one since the party was organized. But still he and others were called disorganizers.

THE COLORED PEOPLE AND THE "RING."

After discussing the issues of the campaign at considerable length, Mr. Walton spoke as follows:

Last year two colored men in Birmingham prepared a petition and sent it to Harrisburg. The petition asked for the privilege of running a ferry from the South Side to Soho. Upon the petition being presented the names in the Birmingham. But what did the Ring Managers do with the petition? When it came to Harrisburg they tried to establish a great big monopoly, but out of it, I was written to by a friend of these colored men, and I wrote back that the bill had been made a great monopoly of the river front at Allegheny and Pittsburgh. I never knew because the "Ring" masters are trying to throw their arms lovingly around the colored men and are trying to organize them into societies, so that they can manipulate them as they do under their control. I said the bill, to which I was opposed, ought not to be passed in every point and particular. This "Ring" got their names in the bill, and among their colored men. What was the result? One of these gentlemen said what the—I do we want a ferry for? We have a bridge. Others would have established a great monopoly, and the people would have been robbed. The question shall be fixed for that!" These men were to make scapegoats out of two poor, honest colored men, and they were defeated in their infamous schemes because they were defeated in their infamous schemes because they were defeated in their infamous schemes because